

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1795.

[N^o 1745.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

REDWOOD LIBRARY.

THE Proprietors of the Redwood Library are hereby reminded, that Wednesday next is the Day appointed by Charter to choose Officers for the ensuing Year—punctual Attendance of the Members is therefore earnestly requested by the present Directors, at the Library, on said Day, at 3 o'Clock, P. M. when some Matters of Importance to the Institution will also be laid before them.

Newport, Sept. 26th, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PLAN of the Constitution of a BANK in NEWPORT, is agreed on by the Merchants and others of this Town; and that Subscriptions will be opened for filling the same on Monday the 12th Day of October next, at 3 o'Clock, P. M. at the State-House in Newport—and will be closed at 5 o'Clock, P. M. the same Day.

September 21, 1795.

To be sold, at PUBLIC AUCTION, On Thursday, the 5th of November next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,

AL L the Right, Title, Interest and Claim, of which GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; died seized, in the House and Lot of Land now occupied by Thomas William Moore, Esq; together with the Wharf, Stores, Out Houses, &c. &c. thereunto appertaining, in Conformity to the Directions of the Superior Court, August Term, A. D. 1794.—Further Description of Title, with other Particulars, at the Time and Place of Sale.

Order of JOHN MALBONE, Administrators. FRANCIS BRINLEY, Attorneys.

T O R E S O L D.

AN excellent FARM, containing 270 Acres, lying in North Kingstown, about three Miles West of Bitter's Mills, and one West of the Post-Road, is well wooded and watered, and on which are two good Orchards, a Dwelling-House, good Crib, and a very large, new, and commodious Barn. For further Particulars inquire of OLIVER R. WARNER, of Newport, or PETER PHILLIPS, Esq; of Wickford.

Newport, 29th Sept. 1795.

6000lb. of excellent Ship-Bread, 3 Hogsheads New England Rice, 3 Hogsheads Brimstone.—Also 10 Cases of Holland Gin, imported in the Year 1793—to be Sold by

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST.

Also Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Pepper, and A spice, by the Dozen or Retail.—A few Barrels of excellent Vinegar—Drugs and Medicines, as usual.

Newport, Sept. 21, 1795.

F O R S A L E, B Y

John & Ebenzer Shearman,

Next Door North of LIBERTY-CAP-COFFEE-HOUSE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcevello, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Woodward Island Rum, New England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molasses, Hyson, Souchong, and Bhoon Tea, Coffee, Raisins, Window Glass, &c. &c. 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Liverpool Pipes, Fish Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, June 8, 1795.

James Center

Informs his Customers and the PUBLIC,

That he has received a fresh Supply of PERFUMERY, viz.

HARD and soft Pomatum; Perfume, of different Kinds, in small Bottles; Hair Powder, plain and scented; patent Shoe Blacking; common Ditto; warranted Razors, with and without Cases; Down Puffs, from 1/6 to 2/6; Silk Ditto; Powder Bags and Boxes; Hair Ribbon, the first Quality; common Ditto; Ivory Combs, different Prices; Horn Combs, of all Kinds; Shaving Boxes complete; Craping, Curling and Pinching Irons; Silk Purses, &c. Blown Salts; Clothes Brushes; Teeth, Comb, and Buckle Ditto; Court Plaster; and Hones; a handsome Assortment of Ladies Brads.—Likewise, on hand, Watch Chains, Seals, and Keys—Walking Sticks, different Kinds.

Newport, Sept. 14, 1795.

From a Publication under the Signature of an AMERICAN, in the GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, of Sept. 8.

[Concluded from our last.]

OUR nation has tubbing grounds of just claim and of reasonable discontent, on a foreign nation considerably more powerful—men of tried probity of character and of experienced ability had been employed to settle these claims and discontents amicably—after many months of discussion a treaty was formed, which settled those claims and terminated those occasions of quarrel—the ambassador who negotiated and the minister who was consulted in every step, both represented the treaty as the best which could be made for the more favorable than one of them had been expected, and in his opinion placed us in a better situation than by becoming party to the war. The Senate formed of men selected by the States from every part of this Union for their wisdom and patriotism, and as the guardians of their political interest, in their foreign relations, and named by the constitution as the advisers of the chief magistrate, recommended the ratification of the treaty. It ought to be added that the cool and calculating judgement of the mercantile classes of citizens, as well as of many of the more temperate citizens of every description, preferred the treaty and peace to war, its certain mischiefs and its uncertain issues.—His own cool discriminating judgement on full deliberation, was satisfied that a ratification would secure the greatest portion of good we could expect in the existing circumstances, and would avoid the greatest quantum of evil. Under these impressions and with such advisers, would it not have been improper to have hesitated to ratify? would it not have been a crime against the principles of our found constitution, against the principles of a true representative government, to have given up his deliberate judgement founded on temperate well informed intelligence, as well as the advice of his constitutional council, chosen by the people, mediately or immediately, to the judgment of any subdivisions of the people, who in the exercise of a clear right to petition and address, chose to volunteer their advice? would it not have been an abandonment of all principle to have yielded up the sober, well considered responsible opinion of the constituted authorities to the hasty opinion of any platoons of the people, not in responsible situations, who spoke from first impressions, without a full knowledge of the whole subject and all its relations and consequences, and who gave abundant proofs of heat and passion in the expression of their opinions?

It is apprehended, that an affirmative might with propriety be given to all these questions. And it will not be presumptuous to say, that had the President bowed the deliberate judgment of the public authorities of this country, the chosen depositaries of the sovereignty of the people (which their numbers and their dispersed situation prevent them exercising themselves) before the clamours of any assemblages of men, it would have been to have subverted the constitution—it would have been giving the right of petitioning, the authority of commanding—it would have been creating a new power unknown to the constitution, unknown to the great body of the people; speedily we should have seen these volunteer councillors exercising their petitioning authority over every act of government. Jacobin clubs would have followed to regulate the government on every important point; all who differed in opinion from these new governors would have been silenced; terrorism would have been established; and a Robespierre and a guillotine might have followed.

From these evils the French have been rescued, after sustaining more real calamity, more widely extended personal sufferings, than any nation ever experienced under the worst despotism; and the now firmly set her face against any authoritative interposition of any collection of men, self-created, unknown to the laws. From these evils it is hoped that the firmness of the President will save us, as it has heretofore done on many former occasions.

Some of the resentment which has been expressed against the chief magistrate, has arisen, it is said, not so much from his daring to ratify the treaty against the will of the assemblages of men calling themselves "the people," as on account of the terms of his answer to the expressions of the will of these men. His answer has been complained of, as supercilious, despotic, and acrimonious.

When the mind is disposed to censure, trifles light as air swell into importance, and the ingenuity is tortured to seek occasion for quarrel where none has been given. The innocent lamb, quenching its thirst on the lower part of the stream, is accused by the wolf of disturbing and muddying the water, which the monster is drinking at the source. Let the answer of the President be examined candidly, and a fairer construction may be put upon it, more conformable to his real character—as if to expose the fallacy of the charge of acrimony, the answer lets out with a solemn affirmation, (and it will be remembered, that it is the affirmation of a man who has never deceived.) "That in every act of his administration he hath sought the happiness of his fellow citizens; overlooking all personal, local and partial considerations."

Instead of superciliously considering the people as a swinish multitude, pertinacious in a wrong course, he declares, that he confides for the removal of sudden and erroneous impressions to the effects of their candid reflection. Instead of turning a deaf ear to the arguments of others, he declares, that he has weighed with attention every argument which has ever been brought into his view: but that the Constitution was his guide, which he could never abandon. Instead of assuming the tone of a despot above all law, he frankly acknowledges, that

he was sensible of his high responsibility, and would freely submit to it. Instead of contemning the people, he declares, that he felt lively gratitude for the many instances of the approbation of his country, which he was sensible he could only deserve by obeying the dictates of his conscience. This is the substance of this highly censured answer, which one would have imagined would have defied malignity herself, personified, to have tortured into pride, superciliousness and acrimony, to the people.

We have now taken a hasty view of the conduct of the President, as well as of the measures of his administration in relation to foreign powers; and the mind is now prepared to answer the questions, what he has been, and how he has lived:—it is prepared to deny the existence of any congruity or fitness between the character accused and the accusation, and to give the lie, to the heavy imputations thrown upon him. The judgment is ready to pronounce that his conduct has been as wise in peace as it had been great in war—that his skill in eluding threatening tempests is as great as his courage in repelling actual storms had been magnanimous; and above all, that he has most anxiously devoted his life and his talents to the good of the people whom he loves, and that his sound judgment has been faithfully exercised, to choose the safest route for his country to pursue, in the difficult and embarrassing circumstances which surround and threaten her at every step.

ERROR INVESTIGATED.

Mr. BARBER,

I observed by your two last papers a wide difference between a Correspondent, and a professed Friend to Justice, in the calculation of Simple Interest, on a Note—and perceiving most clearly the Friend to Justice to be, for once, in the wrong, conceive it a duty I owe to the public as a citizen to make it appear, that instead of Simple Interest, he has calculated Compound: which every man of figures may certainly know, if they will give themselves the trouble of trying the same by each rule—and as the Friend to Justice has given his statement, I take the liberty in my turn to give you mine: by which it appears to demonstration (if figures will do it) that the foot of his calculation exactly agrees with the way, by which Compound Interest, has ever been calculated for time immemorial.

Note, given Jan. 1, 1785, for £ 100, indorsed £ 10 yearly, for 10 years.

	Principal.		Interest		Prin. & Interest
1786	£ 100 0 0	1 year.	£ 6 0 0		£ 106 0 0
87	106 0 0	2 do.	6 7 2		112 7 2
88	112 7 2	3 do.	6 14 9		119 1 11
89	119 1 11	4 do.	7 2 10		126 4 9
90	126 4 9	5 do.	7 11 5		133 16 2
91	133 16 2	6 do.	8 0 6		141 16 8
92	141 16 8	7 do.	8 12 2		150 6 10
93	150 6 10	8 do.	9 0 4		159 7 2
94	159 7 2	9 do.	9 11 2		168 18 4
95	168 18 4	10 do.	10 2 8		179 1 0

Indorsements.	Interest.	Payment with Interest.
£ 10 0 0	£ 0 0 0	£ 10 0 0 Paid 95.
10 0 0	0 12 0	10 12 0 Do. 94 with Do.
10 12 0	0 12 8	10 4 3 Do. 93 with Do.
10 4 8	0 13 5	11 18 1 Do. 92 with Do.
11 18 1	0 14 3	12 12 4 Do. 91 with Do.
12 12 4	0 15 1	13 7 5 Do. 90 with Do.
13 7 5	0 16 0	14 3 5 Do. 89 with Do.
14 3 5	0 17 0	15 0 5 Do. 88 with Do.
15 0 5	0 18 0	15 18 5 Do. 87 with Do.
15 18 5	0 19 1	16 17 6 Do. 86 with Do.

£ 131 14 3

Principal, with Interest, brought down, £ 179 1 0
Deduct Indorsements, with Interest, 131 14 3

Balance of the Friend to Justice his statement, 47 6 9
Difference, owing to my leaving out farthings in casting £ 0 1 3½

N. B. If our Friend to Justice, can shew any other way to calculate Compound Interest on said Note, whereby he can make a larger balance due, I will frankly acknowledge my ignorance, and ever feel myself indebted to him for learning me how to calculate Compound Interest.

A FRIEND to the PUBLIC.

September 19.

From the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Mr. PENNO,

AT a crisis like the present, big with alarming attempts to subvert the constituted authorities of the people, by a designing faction, it is the duty of all reflecting citizens to communicate their ideas of the best means of guarding against the impending evils. The principle pressed on the public mind by those Jacobins, "That the people have a right to deliberate, discuss, and decide, on the proceedings of public men in their public capacities," is a most dangerous one—tending to subvert all government, and introduce anarchy and confusion. For how is it possible for a town-meeting to deliberate, discuss, and decide properly in a few minutes, on the most important subjects, that have engaged the close attention of a Senate, or a House of Representatives, composed of the collected wisdom of a whole people, perhaps for weeks? It is morally impossible. The idea is futile and absurd to the last degree, when tried by the test of reason. That the people of every country without a settled government, have originally such a right, no one

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Will dispute it deny? but, feeling experienced his own
taught that they could not exercise that privilege indivi-
dually for the mutual benefit of the whole community,
have they not as good a right to delegate that privilege
to a few representatives of their own choosing, to exercise
it for them, as they had to exercise it themselves?—
What is a constitution or form of government but
this natural right, delegated and collected to a centre?
Does not each individual, in forming a constitution,
implicitly say, "I have found this privilege of no real
use to me, owing to the impossibility of exercising it
individually, therefore I deposit it in the common
stock, in order that it may become of real use, refer-
ring only for myself and each of my offspring, the
right of a vote in choosing, at certain periods, (say year-
ly) the persons that are to be our representatives, to ex-
ercise it for us." Now can each individual, or any part
of the people, resume said privilege when they please
without the consent of the whole? If the whole unite
and resume their original natural rights, does not this
entirely destroy the constitution and form of govern-
ment that they had established? undoubtedly it does.—
Viewing these things in their true light, we shall see the
great impropriety of the proceedings of the town-meetings,
democratic clubs, &c. and the wisdom of the President
in his answer to them. We shall also be convinced, that
a part of the people has not a right to meet to do, or to
undo, any thing that the representatives of the whole,
chosen by the whole, may do or have done for them.

A COUNTRY MODERATE.

By the Ship *Betsy*, Capt. Moore, arrived at New-York in
51 Days from Liverpool, we have the following Advice:

A L P O N A, June 29.
THE Swedish and Danish squadrons effected their
junction on the 21st instant; the combined fleet
now composed of 16 ships of the line, and 10 frigate-
gates, brigs, and cutters, will be commanded by the
Swedish Admiral Count de Wachtmeister, during the
three months cruise.

But government besides, keep 12 ships of the line in
readiness, to join the fleet at the first notice, in order to
have effectually their commerce, neutrality and independ-
ence, protected against any power that might usurp the
right of dictating laws to independent states, and impose
chains on the high seas, which beneficent nature has laid
open to all nations. The names of the ships which form
the Danish Squadron of reserve now lying in the road of
Copenhagen, are, the Neptune of 84 guns: the Shield of
74 the Justice of 74, the Odin of 74, the Mars of 64, and
another ship of 64, with a proportionate number of frigates.
An equal number of Swedish ships of the line is also ly-
ing at Callarone, which added to the fleet already at sea,
will form a total of 28 ships of the line and 18 frigates.

H A G U E, June 29.

The States General have decreed that in those districts
of the generality, which are still subject to the United
Provinces, the ancient order of things shall remain in
force until the national convention of the Batavian people
is assembled, who are to decide whether Dutch Brabant
is to be incorporated with some other provinces, and
shall form the 3th province of the Batavian Republic.

All Generals who had been displaced by the Prince of
Orange, because of their patriotism, are again reinstated;
the patriotic General Rysfel is also among the number.

The French representative, Cochon, has set out for Pa-
ris, and Richard for Utrecht, from whence Gen. Moreau
has arrived here. He is to make the necessary arrange-
ments for the departure of the French army, some corps
of which are already on their march to the borders of the
Rhine. There will not remain more than from 20 to
25,000 French troops in those provinces.

June 20. The representatives of Holland have declar-
ed, that finding that all the proposed means of raising for
the moment, the sums necessary for the service of the Re-
public, are accompanied with many difficulties, and that
nevertheless these sums are absolutely necessary for paying
to the republic of France, the money stipulated in the
treaty, &c. The Assembly of Holland have decreed a
provisional and voluntary loan. Before the end of 1795,
the United Provinces are to pay to the French Republic
30 millions of guilders, and in the first 6 months of 1796
ten millions, which added to the 20 millions for articles
put in requisition, will make up the sum of 50 millions,
besides 15 millions required for the re-establishment of
the navy, and 20 millions for the land forces, and the
French auxiliary troops in the pay of the United Provinces.

The sum to be levied in the whole Republic, conse-
quently, is 85 millions of guilders. The quota of the
Province of Holland alone, is 55 millions; the remain-
ing 30 millions are to be paid by the 6 other Provinces.
The Province of Holland has besides to pay 25 millions
for different arrears.

In order to raise these sums, a voluntary subscription
will be opened in each municipality, and the municipal
officers are enjoined to transmit within ten days, lists for
subscription, to all the inhabitants of their jurisdiction,
call for them again after the lapse of four days, and trans-
mit the general lists to the committee of finances, who
shall cause the lists to be printed.

On the 17th inst. the universal festival of thanks for
the liberty and independence of the Republic, was cele-
brated here; the festival was terminated with a great
firework in the evening.

B R U X E L L E S, July 6.

It seems now beyond all doubt, that the Republicans
will shortly cross the Rhine in different places.

For some days past a considerable corps is assembling
at Bonn; another near Andernach; and a third, which is
at least 30,000 strong, above Coblenz. General Jourdan
has given orders to collect as many flat bottomed vessels
as possible; they are to be provided with a kind of wood-
en parapet, in order to cover the troops against the fire
of small arms.

P A R I S, July 6.

The American Minister, James Monroe celebrated the
4th of July by a brilliant tea; the Foreign Ministers,
many Deputies of the Convention, and three hundred
persons were present. Thomas Paine shone particularly
among the society; Louvet, the President of the National
Convention gave the following toast:

The Congress and the President Washington.
Thuilleard, Bossy d'Anglais, and Louvet, are now at
the head of the department of Foreign Affairs.

Barriere has made his escape from Salines, where they
were about to begin his trial.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, July 12.

The Convention issued several decrees, granting pen-
sions to widows and children of the defenders of the
country.

Several females, who had accompanied the republican
troops, said, that from their attachment to the soldiers
they had freely fulfilled the duties of wives, without being
wives, and even in this natural habit had become mothers;
they therefore applied to the Committee of Succours to grant
them the same benefaction as they granted to widows; but
the Committee of Succours proposed to the Convention, in
order to prove that immorality is not sanctioned by the
laws, to pass to the order of the day on the claims of these
female citizens. Adopted.

A report was made in the name of the Committee of
Public Welfare, General Security, of national estates, and
the inspectors of the national palace, stating, that the cof-
fee houses, eating houses, chop-houses, and drinking
shops, which had been opened around the Hall of the
Convention, metamorphosed the Temple of the National
Representative into a fair of debaucheries and vices. The
reporter observed, that these shops had been opened by
the demagogues who reigned after the 31st of May, in
order to render this edifice the place of meeting of the
fratrons, and by these means to facilitate their enterprises
against the Convention. He then detailed the scanda-
lous and disgusting libertinism of which the garden of
the Tuilleries is every night the theatre, and therefore
proposed that the decree should be executed with respect
to the shutting up all the shops, eating and drinking
places, and to charge the committees to take measures in
order to shut up the National Palace, and to prevent it
from being a public trading place.

The convention adopted all these propositions, and de-
creed that the committees of inspectors and of finances
shall make a report upon the reclamations which will be
made with respect to indemnifications for the shutting up
of these shops, eating houses, &c.

July 17.

Delanai d'Angers. Of the means employed by Eng-
land to sow discord among us, that upon which they rely
the most, is stock jobbing. In all revolutions, stock job-
bing has exercised its rapaciousness, but the government
has always adopted measures to repress it. We have done
the same, and within one decade, more than four hundred
stock jobbers have been arrested.—Loud applause.

"In the coffee houses, public places, theatres, every
where, we pursue that abominable sect, composed of galley
slaves, who have escaped from the galleys. It is these
men who mix in crowds, seek to produce disquiet, and
never fail to augment the value of gold and silver. All
these operations take place in the day-time, and are un-
dertaken with infinite zeal by detachments of the national
guards. In a coffee-house, near the hall, the stock job-
bers amounted to three hundred; the coffee-house was
surrounded, two hundred were taken; and the others escap-
ed, leaving behind them their watches, gold and silver
articles, &c. We can assure you, that the public tran-
quillity shall no longer be disturbed by these bugbears."
(Applauds.)

Baillet. "It is not necessary to observe,—that in
these last convulsions, these robbers were very active.—I
do not doubt, that good Citizens were eager to point them
out; for good citizens do not wish to have in their com-
pany, men who are called in good French 'des hommes
tonnettes & marques.'"

Rebau, in the name of the committee of Public Safety,
proposed, and the Convention decreed,—that there should
be a Telegraph established from Paris to Landau. Many
improvements have been made in that machine, which
could now work during the night."

L O N D O N, July 20.

It appears that the operations of the French upon the
Rhine, are extremely disconcerted, by the orders from Pa-
ris for large draughts of men to be sent to Normandy
and Brittany.

The six regiments which were so suddenly embarked
from Gosport and its vicinity, on Wednesday last, were
the 12th, 14th, 27th, 28th, 37th, and 80th. Three of
them embarked at Gosport, and three of them marched
to Southampton for that purpose.

The whole of the troops of the line in the vicinity of
Portsmouth, are ordered to prepare for foreign service,
with the utmost despatch.

Count d'Artois may be expected in town in the course
of next week.

Government, in Saturday's Gazette, prohibited the
Exportation of Rice; and, we hear, orders are sent to
the principal Cities and Towns in England, to recom-
mend the use of it as a cheap substitute for Bread, and
the water in which it is boiled, instead of Starch.

July 21. As a measure of precaution, and in order to
check the influx of strangers into France, the Convention
has passed a decree, by which the natives of countries,
with which the Republic is at war, who have entered
France since the 1st of January, 1792, are ordered imme-
diately to leave the territories of the Republic.

Hair Powder-Tax.—The Caricaturets, who generally
paint to plain that those who run may read, have whim-
sically described the two orders of beings who do, and
do not pay. The 6th are only enough termed Guinea
Pigs, the latter, Pigs without a Guinea.

July 22. Letters from Sables d'Olonne, inserted in
the Paris papers, state, that General Charette has follow-
ed up his manifesto by a considerable advantage obtained
over the Republicans. On the 23th, second day after
the publication of his manifesto, he attacked a convoy of
provisions, on its way from Sables d'Olonne to Pallua,
two leagues distant from his camp near Belleville, put the
escort to the sword, took 20,000 rations of bread, a
quantity of other provisions, and ammunition, and 36
horses. The capture of this convoy, has increased the
plenty which already prevailed in Charette's camp, and
reduced the Republican camp at Pallua to a state of
starvation.

On Monday a considerable reinforcement sailed from
Cowes, for Queen's Bay.

It is very generally reported, that the Court of Spain
has acknowledged Monsieur as King.

July 23. Yesterday afternoon the first Lieutenant of
his Majesty's frigate Apollo arrived at the Admiralty,
with the agreeable intelligence of the safe arrival, off Scil-
ly, of a fleet of East India ships, consisting of twenty-
four sail, besides a Packet, and three South-Sea whalers.
It was late in the evening before the Porter of any of the

ships reached the India house, which occasioned great loss
of prize, and for some time a degree of doubt in this city.
The Porter of the Duke of Montrose arrived at the India
house about eight o'clock.

It is a curious fact, which comes to us through the
channel of a Paris Paper, that the circulation of French
Newspapers is prohibited in Flanders, by the Deputies on
mission in that Country.—It is added, that the Committee
of Public Safety would probably counteract that order.

P L Y M O U T H, July 18.

This morning, at five o'clock, in consequence of an
express from the War Office, the 12th dragoons from
Tavistock, and the 25th dragoons from Roborough
camp, saddled and mounted, and set off by a forced
march to Exeter, to be there this evening. The two
regiments are to be at Portsmouth on Thursday next,
to embark for foreign service.

N O R F O L K, Sept. 17,

To the President of the United States.

Sir,
By directions of a meeting held at the court-house of
this county, yesterday, I transmit their proceedings rela-
tive to the Treaty of Amity Commerce and Navigation, be-
tween the United States and his Britannic Majesty, now
under your consideration; they are so expressive in their senti-
ments of the consequences attending the adoption of it,
that I hope your opinion will coincide with their wishes,
and that they will have their weight with others on the
same occasion to pervert the evil tendency that is predict-
ed, by the ratification thereof.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I am,
Your obedient servant,
THOS. NEWTON, Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

United States, Philadelphia, August 31, 1795.

Sir,
I have received your letter of the 5th inst. enclosing the
proceedings of the meeting at Norfolk on the 5th, rela-
tive to the treaty lately negotiated between the United
States and Great Britain—on subjects of so complex and
relative a nature as those embraced by the treaty, a di-
versity of opinion was to have been expected—my deter-
mination, which is known to have been in the affirmative
of the treaty, as advised and consented to by the Senate,
was formed after the most mature deliberation and with
a sincere regard to the public good. Though it cannot
be uninteresting to me to know, that the wishes of a part
of my fellow citizens have been contravened by this de-
cision, yet, if the purity of my intentions will entitle me
to their approbation, it has not been forfeited on the
present important occasion.

With due respect, I am your obedient,
G. WASHINGTON.

Thomas Newton, Esq.

A L E X A N D R I A, September 17.

The great Sweepstakes of Six hundred guineas, was
run for on the 2d day of September, at Leed's town,
Virginia, and was won by Mr. L. Washington's mare
Virginia Nell, beating Mr. Taylor's horse Diomedes and
Mr. Butler's mare Calla, without a touch of the whip
running in hand. The course was very deep and trying,
notwithstanding the four miles was run in 8 minutes and
31 seconds.—Mr. Washington refused five hundred
pounds for his mare cash in hand.

N. B. The mare, Virginia Nell, can beat any horse,
mare or gelding in America, for Five Hundred, one four
mile heat over Oxen Hill Ground, play or pay.

The Fever in Norfolk increases—in a letter from re-
spectable authority, it is stated, that the deaths will ave-
rage from 10 to 15 daily.

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We hear that a government vessel is arrived at Norfolk,
from France, and that an express arrived in town with
despatches for the French Minister, which contains im-
portant intelligence, viz. That all prospect of peace
with England and Spain had vanished, the terms contend-
ed for by those powers being deemed inadmissible on the
part of France,—that the Chouans had been repeatedly
beaten, and that Mayence had surrendered.

Sir,
Germantown, Sept. 19, 1795.
According to the course of the mail, the original of the
enclosed letter must have been delivered last night to the
President of the United States. I request you therefore
to publish it in your paper of this day. I am, Sir,
Your most obedient,
EDM. RANDOLPH.

Mr. Andrew Brown,
Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette.

Germantown, Sept. 15, 1795.

Sir,
In my letter of the 19th ult. I informed you of my
purpose to overtake Mr. Fauchet, if possible. I accord-
ingly went to Newport, in Rhode Island, where I had an
interview with him.—The abrupt and unexpected sailing
of the French frigate, La Meduse, on the morning of the
day after I arrived there, had nearly deprived me of the
object of my journey. But I trust that I am in possession
of such materials, not only from Mr. Fauchet, but also
from other sources, as will convince every unprejudiced
mind that my resignation was dictated by considerations
which ought not to have been refuted for a moment; and
that every thing connected with it, stands upon a footing
perfectly honourable to myself.

Having passed through New-York on my return, I am
under the necessity of remaining at the distance of five
miles from Philadelphia, until Saturday next. This cir-
cumstance prevents me from immediately consulting my
private and other papers upon the matters in question.
But I shall lose no time in digesting them into proper
form, and in transmitting the result to you. Nor will
my solicitude on this head be doubted, when I state to
you, that malicious whispers have been more than com-
monly active and absurd upon this occasion.

I have the honour to be,
With due respect,
Your most obedient servant,
EDM. RANDOLPH,
The President of the United States,
Mount Vernon.

Will dispute or deny? but, feeling experience has ever taught that they could not exercise that privilege individually for the mutual benefit of the whole community, have they not as good a right to delegate that privilege to a few representatives of their own choosing, to exercise it for them, as they had to exercise it themselves?—What is a constitution or form of government but this natural right, delegated and collected to a centre? Does not each individual, in forming a constitution, implicitly say, "I have found this privilege of no real use to me, owing to the impossibility of exercising it individually, therefore I deposit it in the common stock, in order that it may become of real use, reserving only for myself and each of my offspring, the right of a vote in choosing, at certain periods, (say yearly) the persons that are to be our representatives, to exercise it for us." Now can each individual, or any part of the people, resume said privilege when they please without the consent of the whole? If the whole unite and resume their original natural rights, does not this act totally destroy the constitution and form of government that they had established? undoubtedly it does.—Viewing these things in their true light, we shall see the great impropriety of the proceedings of the town-meetings, democratic clubs, &c. and the wisdom of the President in his answer to them. We shall also be convinced, that a part of the people has not a right to meet to do, or to undo, anything that the representatives of the whole, chosen by the whole, may do or have done for them.

A COUNTRY MODERATE.

By the ship *Betsy*, Capt. Moore, arrived at New-York 15 51 Days from Liverpool, we have the following Advices:

A L L O N A, June 29

THE Swedish and Danish squadrons effected their junction on the 21st instant; the combined fleet now composed of 16 ships of the line, and 10 stout frigates, besides brigs and cutters, will be commanded by the Swedish Admiral Count L. Wachtmeister, during the three months cruise.

But government besides, keep 12 ships of the line in readiness, to join the fleet at the first notice, in order to have effectually their commerce, neutrality and independence, protected against any power that might usurp the right of dictating laws to independent states, and impose chains on the high seas, which beneficent nature has laid open to all nations. The names of the ships which form the Danish squadron of reserve now lying in the road of Copenhagen, are, the *Neptune* of 84 guns; the *Shield* of 74; the *Justice* of 74; the *Odin* of 74; the *Mars* of 64, and another ship of 64, with a proportionate number of frigates. An equal number of Swedish ships of the line is also lying at Callarone, which added to the fleet already at sea, will form a total of 28 ships of the line and 18 frigates.

H A G U E, June 19.

The States General have decreed that in those districts of the generality, which are still subject to the United Provinces, the ancient order of things shall remain in force until the national convention of the Batavian people is assembled, who are to decide whether Dutch Brabant is to be incorporated with some other provinces, and shall form the 3th province of the Batavian Republic.

All Generals who had been displaced by the Prince of Orange, because of their patriotism, are again reinstated; the patriotic General Rysfel is also among the number.

The French representative, Cochon, has set out for Paris, and Richard for Utrecht, from whence Gen. Moreau has arrived here. He is to make the necessary arrangements for the departure of the French army, some corps of which are already on their march to the borders of the Rhine. There will not remain more than from 20 to 25,000 French troops in those provinces.

June 20. The representatives of Holland have declared, that finding that all the proposed means of raising for the moment, the sums necessary for the service of the Republic, are accompanied with many difficulties, and that nevertheless these sums are absolutely necessary for paying to the republic of France, the money stipulated in the treaty, &c. The Assembly of Holland have decreed a provisional and voluntary loan. Before the end of 1795, the United Provinces are to pay to the French Republic 30 millions of guilders, and in the first 6 months of 1796 ten millions, which added to the 10 millions for articles put in requisition, will make up the sum of 30 millions, besides 15 millions required for the re-establishment of the navy, and 20 millions for the land forces, and the French auxiliary troops in the pay of the United Provinces.

The sum to be levied in the whole Republic, consequently, is 85 millions of guilders. The quota of the Province of Holland alone, is 55 millions; the remaining 30 millions are to be paid by the 6 other Provinces. The Province of Holland has besides to pay 25 millions for different arrears.

In order to raise these sums, a voluntary subscription will be opened in each municipality, and the municipal officers are enjoined to transmit within ten days, lists for subscription, to all the inhabitants of their jurisdiction, call for them again after the lapse of four days, and transmit the general lists to the committee of finances, who shall cause the lists to be printed.

On the 17th inst. the universal festival of thanks for the liberty and independence of the Republic, was celebrated here; the festival was terminated with a great fireworks in the evening.

B R U X E L L E S, July 6.

It seems now beyond all doubt, that the Republicans will shortly cross the Rhine in different places.

For some days past a considerable corps is assembling at Bonn; another near Andernach; and a third, which is at least 30,000 strong, above Coblenz. General Jourdan has given orders to collect as many flat bottomed vessels as possible; they are to be provided with a kind of wooden parapet, in order to cover the troops against the fire of small arms.

P A R I S, July 6.

The American Minister, James Munroe celebrated the 4th of July by a brilliant tea; the Foreign Ministers, many Deputies of the Convention, and three hundred persons were present. Thomas Paine shone particularly among the society; Louvet, the President of the National Convention gave the following toast:

The Congress and the President Washington.

Thuillard, Boissy d'Anglais, and Louvet, are now at the head of the department of Foreign Affairs.

Barrere has made his escape from Saintes, where they were about to begin his trial.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, July 18.

The Convention issued several decrees, granting pensions to widows and children of the defenders of the country.

Several females, who had accompanied the republican troops, said, that from their attachment to the soldiers they had freely fulfilled the duties of wives, without being wives, and even in this natural habit had become mothers; they therefore applied to the Committee of Succours to grant them the same benefaction as they granted to widows; but the Committee of Succours proposed to the Convention, in order to prove that immorality is not sanctioned by the laws, to pass to the order of the day on the claims of these female citizens. Adopted.

A report was made in the name of the Committees of Public Welfare, General Security, of national estates, and the inspectors of the national palace, stating, that the coffee houses, eating houses, chop-houses, and drinking shops, which had been opened around the Hall of the Convention, metamorphosed the Temple of the National Representative into a fair of debaucheries and vices. The reporter observed, that these shops had been opened by the demagogues who reigned after the 31st of May, in order to render this edifice the place of meeting of the factions, and by these means to facilitate their enterprises against the Convention. He then detailed the scandalous and disgusting libertinism of which the garden of the Tuilleries is every night the theatre, and therefore proposed that the decree should be executed with respect to the shutting up all the shops, eating and drinking places, and to charge the committees to take measures in order to shut up the National Palace, and to prevent it from being a public trading place.

The convention adopted all these propositions, and decreed that the committees of inspectors and of finances shall make a report upon the reclamations which will be made with respect to indemnifications for the shutting up of these shops, eating houses, &c.

July 17.

Delaunai d'Angers. Of the means employed by England to sow discord among us, that upon which they rely the most, is stock jobbing. In all revolutions, stock jobbing has exercised its rapaciousness, but the government has always adopted measures to repress it. We have done the same, and within one decade, more than four hundred stock jobbers have been arrested.—Loud applause.

"In the coffee houses, public places, theatres, every where, we pursue that abominable sect, composed of galley slaves, who have escaped from the galleys. It is these men who mix in crowds, seek to produce disquiet, and never fail to augment the value of gold and silver. All these operations take place in the day-time, and are undertaken with infinite zeal by detachments of the national guards. In a coffee-house, near the hall, the stock jobbers amounted to three hundred; the coffee-house was surrounded, two hundred were taken, and the others escaped, leaving behind them their watches, gold and silver articles, &c. We can assure you, that the public tranquillity shall no longer be disturbed by these bugbears." (Applause.)

Baillevill. "It is not necessary to observe,—that in these last convulsions, these robbers were very active.—I do not doubt, that good Citizens were eager to point them out; for good Citizens do not wish to have in their company, men who are called in good French 'des hommes tonnettes & marques'."

Rebaud, in the name of the committee of Public Safety, proposed, and the Convention decreed,—"that there should be a Telegraph established from Paris to Landau. Many improvements have been made in that machine, which could now work during the night."

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It appears that the operations of the French upon the Rhine, are extremely disconcerted, by the orders from Paris for large draughts of men to be sent to Normandy and Brittany.

The six regiments which were so suddenly embarked from Gosport and its vicinity, on Wednesday last, were the 12th, 14th, 27th, 28th, 57th, and 80th. Three of them embarked at Gosport, and three of them marched to Southampton for that purpose.

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Government, in Saturday's Gazette, prohibited the Exportation of Rice; and, we hear, orders are sent to the principal Cities and Towns in England, to recommend the use of it as a cheap substitute for Bread, and the water in which it is boiled, instead of Starch.

July 21. As a measure of precaution, and in order to check the influx of strangers into France, the Convention has passed a decree, by which the natives of countries, with which the Republic is at war, who have entered France since the 1st of January, 1793, are ordered immediately to leave the territories of the Republic.

Hair Powder-Tax.—The Caricaturists, who generally paint to plain that those who run may read, have whimsically described the two orders of beings who do, and do not pay. The first are aptly enough termed Guinea Pigs, the latter, Pigs without a Guinea.

July 22. Letters from Sables d'Olonne, inserted in the Paris papers, state, that General Charette has followed up his manifesto by a considerable advantage obtained over the Republicans. On the 23th, second day after the publication of his manifesto, he attacked a convoy of provisions, on its way from Sables d'Olonne to Pallua, two leagues distant from his camp near Belleville, put the escort to the sword, took 20,000 rations of bread, a quantity of other provisions, and ammunition, and 36 horses. The capture of this convoy, has increased the plenty which already prevailed in Charette's camp, and reduced the Republican camp at Pallua to a state of starvation.

On Monday a considerable reinforcement sailed from Cowes, for Queen's Bay.

It is very generally reported, that the Court of Spain has acknowledged Monsieur as King.

July 23. Yesterday afternoon the first Lieutenant of his Majesty's frigate *Apollo* arrived at the Admiralty, with the agreeable intelligence of the safe arrival, off Scilly, of a fleet of East India ships, consisting of twenty-four sail, besides a Packet, and three South-Sea whalers. It was late in the evening before the Porter of any of the

ships reached the India house, which occasioned great loss of price, and for some time a degree of doubt in this city. The Porter of the Duke of Montrose arrived at the India house about eight o'clock.

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P L Y M O U T H, July 18.

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N O R F O L K, Sept. 17,

To the President of the United States.

Sir, Norfolk, August 6, 1795.

By directions of a meeting held at the court-house of this county, yesterday, I transmit their proceedings relative to the Treaty of Amity Commerce and Navigation, between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, now under your consideration; they are so expressive in their sentiments of the consequences attending the adoption of it, that I hope your opinion will coincide with their wishes, and that they will have their weight with others on the same occasion to pervert the evil tendency that is predicted, by the ratification thereof.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I am,

Your obedient servant,

THOS. NEWTON, Chairman.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER.

United States, Philadelphia, August 31, 1795.

Sir,

I have received your letter of the 6th inst. inclosing the proceedings of the meeting at Norfolk on the 5th, relative to the treaty lately negotiated between the United States and Great Britain—on subjects of so complex and relative a nature as those embraced by the treaty, a diversity of opinion was to have been expected—my determination, which is known to have been in the affirmative of the treaty, as advised and consented to by the Senate, was formed after the most mature deliberation and with a sincere regard to the public good. Though it cannot be uninteresting to me to know, that the wishes of a part of my fellow-citizens have been contravened by this decision, yet, if the purity of my intentions will entitle me to their approbation, it has not been forfeited on the present important occasion.

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Thomas Newton, Esq.

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N. B. The mare, Virginia Nell, can beat any horse, mare or gelding in America, for Five Hundred, one four mile heat over Oxen Hill Ground, play or pay.

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Sir, Germantown, Sept. 19, 1795.

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Mr. Andrew Brown, Editor of the Philadelphia Gazette.

Germantown, Sept. 15, 1795.

Sir,

In my letter of the 19th ult. I informed you of my purpose to overtake Mr. Fauchet, if possible. I accordingly went to Newport, in Rhode Island, where I had an interview with him.—The abrupt and unexpected sailing of the French frigate, *La Meduse*, on the morning of the day after I arrived there, had nearly deprived me of the object of my journey. But I trust that I am in possession of such materials, not only from Mr. Fauchet, but also from other sources, as will convince every unprejudiced mind that my resignation was dictated by considerations which ought not to have been refuted for a moment; and that every thing connected with it, stands upon a footing perfectly honourable to myself.

Having passed through New-York on my return, I am under the necessity of remaining at the distance of five miles from Philadelphia, until Saturday next. This circumstance prevents me from immediately consulting my private and other papers upon the matters in question. But I shall lose no time in digesting them into proper form, and in transmitting the result to you. Nor will my solicitude on this head be doubted, when I state to you, that malicious whispers have been more than commonly active and absurd upon this occasion.

I have the honour to be,

With due respect,

Your most obedient servant,

EDM. RANDOLPH.

The President of the United States, Mount Vernon.

ELIZABETHTOWN, Sept. 23.

A subscription has lately been opened for a turnpike road, between the cities of New-York and Philadelphia. The expence of this undertaking is calculated at three hundred thousand dollars, and is divided into seventy thousand shares, of which so rapid has been the sale, that one-fourth part is already disposed of.

ALBANY, September 21.

On Wednesday last the Commissioners appointed by the Legislature, to negotiate with the Cayuga, Onondago and Oneida Indians, completed their business. They have purchased from the Cayugas about 65,000 acres, from the Oneidas upwards of 100,000 acres, and from the Onondagos their common right of the Salt Springs and the lands adjoining. These several tracts (except what belongs to the Salt Spring) are to be surveyed out into lots of 250 acres, and maps and field-books filed in the office of the Surveyor general in Albany, in the office of the Secretary of the State in New York, and in the office of the clerk of the county in which the lands lie, and public notice thereof to be given in the newspapers in each great district of the State, for the space of two months, immediately after the survey shall be completed. And afterwards the day of sale is to be advertised in like manner for the space of two months, to the end that all persons inclining to purchase may have time to view the land, and make their arrangements. The terms are very easy, viz. Ten Pounds to be paid down on the purchase of each Lot, and ten years credit given for the remainder of the purchase money—Interest at six per cent. per annum.

NEW YORK, September 19.

Yesterday arrived here the Danish schooner Charlotte, Capt. Joseph Williams, who left St. Thomas the 26th July, bound to New-York. On the 31st of August, was brought to by a ship under English colours, called the Sans Culotte, commanded by Peter Marshall, who took this schooner and carried her into Port de Paix, in Hispaniola, where her cargo, consisting of rum, sugar and molasses, was detained by the admiralty.

The above ship was in reality the Unicorn, the property of John Sinclair, of Smithfield, in Virginia, and George Rice, watch-maker, in Baltimore. She cleared out at Baltimore with 45 passengers; afterwards went to the Severn river, where she took on board 16 guns, ammunition &c. and sailed the 4th of July last. The above ship fired on Turk's Island, the 5th of August under English colours. Capt. Williams left Port de Paix the 25th of August, at which time the above Marshall, and all his crew, were in jail by order of Gen. Laveaux, for depredations committed on American and other vessels, which his crew informed of. It was generally supposed the Frenchmen on board her would be shot, and the Americans lent in iron to the President.

A very interesting discovery has lately been made in the State of Pennsylvania, in the art of paper making, by a Mr. Biddis. It is likely to reduce the price of that important article, by producing a saving of rags. The invention consists in reducing law dust to a pulp, mixing it with the pulp of rags, and forming the paper from this mixture. We have seen a specimen of paper made in this manner, certified to be composed of one-fourth of the law-dust, the remainder rags. The body and the surface of the paper appear as good as usual, the colour verges a little towards a greenish yellow, which we think could be effectually remedied by indigo.

We understand that in papers of a coarser kind, a greater proportion of law dust may be used, even in some as far as three-fourths. Mr. Biddis has erected a mill upon the principle of this invention, and taken out a patent, a right to which he proposes selling to one person in each of the States. The law-dust of all our woods may be used for this manufacture, though some are preferable to others.

September 22.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the Botany Bay corps, dated Fort Jackson, Dec 14 1794.

"Messrs, Palmer, Skirving, Muir, and Margaret, live near one another. Mr. Palmer, has met with very great friendship here, from the recommendations he had to different gentlemen. He has got a present of a country house and garden, with two acres of land. He has purchased a farm of 150 acres of land, and is going to commence farmer. He is very happy; so is Mr. Skirving; much happier than they expected. As to Messrs. Muir and Margaret, I see them but seldom."

BOSTON, September 24.

By Capt. Brown, from Bourdeaux, who has arrived at Marblehead, after a passage of 32 days, we have very important information, the authority of which we believe is incontestible. It was reported to him as an undoubted fact, that the emigrants who had landed in Quiberon Bay had been attacked, and defeated with great slaughter, 4000 being made prisoners; the slain numerous—this account came direct from the spot.

The Captain further says, that Bilbao, in Spain, was taken by the French the 10th of July; Capt. Prince, who had arrived at Bourdeaux with a cargo of fish intended for Bilbao, brought this intelligence; he being informed of the capture by Spanish boats, which he spoke, he discontinued his original voyage, and made for Bourdeaux.

Capt. Brown further says, that in coming down the river from Bourdeaux, his pilot informed him of an attack being made on Belisle by British ships, in which several of them were destroyed by the batteries from the shore. Capt. Brown is a man of veracity, and the news was believed at Marblehead.

Agreeably to the invitation given by Citizen Monard, Consul of France at Boston, on Monday last was celebrated the epoch of the abolition of Monarchy, and of the establishment of the Republic of France.

The dawn of the day was welcomed in by a discharge of guns from the Brutus, and from the Castle, and by the ringing of all the bells in the town.

At noon a procession was formed, and moved from the State-House to Faneuil Hall, where an elegant dinner was prepared. The procession consisted of the respectable Frenchmen in this town, and a large number of American citizens. The dinner was also honoured by the company of his Excellency Governor Adams, the other officers of Government, and the Seamen, all invited by the French Consul.

After partaking with cordiality and fraternity of the dinner, a number of toasts were drank, under a discharge of howlards—and with repeated buzzes.

The Emperors of Russia has ordered, that no neutral vessels arriving within her dominions from any port in France shall be allowed to take on board any species of merchandise for exportation. Several American vessels, which were wholly or in part laden, have been obliged to unload, and to depart in ballast. This, while it must prove injurious to our mercantile fellow-citizens, will give a spur to the various Duck and Iron manufactories in the United States.

NEWPORT, Sept. 29.

By the Report of the Committee of Health, in New-York, on Friday last, it appears that, in the Three preceding Days, 45 Persons had died of the present prevailing Epidemic in that City.

In digging the Santee Canal in South Carolina lately, some Bones of an enormous Size have been found. They are supposed to have been buried many Centuries, and are larger than those said to be of the Mammoth. Near the same Spot, was found an Elephant's Tusk, which is the first Proof of that Animal having ever inhabited the Continent of America.

Extract of a Letter from a Physician in New York, to his Friend in this Town.

Monday 21st, Sept. 1795.

"I cannot at present enter into any Detail of the Nature of the prevailing Epidemic among us. As far as my Observations can lead to any Opinion of the Nature of the Complaint, the Disease is certainly not specifically contagious. During the warm Days of last Week it raged with some Degree of Violence, but since the coming on of cooler Weather, the number of the sick has very considerably diminished. I believe it to be nothing more than our common bilious Fever of the Autumn, with unusually violent Symptoms, and that it has prevailed in some Shape or other over the whole Continent of America, and throughout the West Indies. The unusual Violence of the Symptoms is easily explicable from the great Falls of Rain, and excessive Heat of this Summer.

"Alarm among our Citizens is great, and Numbers have fled. You have no doubt heard very exaggerated Accounts of this Disease; but I hope the worst of it is past. I do not, however, look for its total Disappearance until the latter End of next Month, as a Return of warm Days, which we are yet to expect, may probably bring on a Return of the Disease."

A Letter from a respectable Character in Bermuda, dated August 23. says, "The Privateers from this Island are bringing in all Vessels from France indiscriminately, and all Vessels from the Continent, bound to France with Provisions on board. The Hamilton from Alexandria, for France, arrived a few Days ago. There are here now 18 Sail of American Ships and Brigs, and the Conduct they are now observing to the Captains and Crews, is highly alarming and cruel. They leave no Person on board the captured Vessel, except the Captain. The Mates, Seamen, Passengers, &c. are kept on board the Privateers, or Ships of War, during the Cruise, and made to do Duty."

MARRIED]—At Portsmouth, Mr. THOMAS BAILEY, of Providence, to Miss FANNY BURDICK, a Daughter of Mr. James Burdick. A young Lady of real merit.

—Mr. BATEMAN MUNRO, to Miss SUSANNA DUFFEE, Daughter of Mr. Job Duffee. A young Lady endowed with many Qualifications to render the marriage State happy.

—In this Town, Mons. NICOLAS JEFFROY, to Miss SALLY SHAW, Daughter of Mr. John Shaw.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Sept. 29.

ENTERED,

Schooner Example, Leavitt,

— Friendship, Peterson,

CLEARED,

Sloop Patty, Gladding,

— Jenny, Mendall,

— Express, Hathaway,

Schooner Ranger, Lane,

— Hibernia, Sheffield,

Sloop Fancy, Terry,

— Fanny, Gilbert,

— Sally, Manchester,

— Ranger, Howland,

from

Biddesford

New-York

for

Philadelphia

Ditto

Ditto

Ditto

Charleston

Sag-Harbour

New London

Africa

Philadelphia

THE Managers of the United Congregational Society Lottery, in Little-Compton, hereby inform the Public, that on Account of a Number of Tickets not being exchanged, the Drawing of the Second Class is postponed to the Second Day of November next, when the Drawing will positively commence.—Those Persons holding Tickets in said Lottery, are requested to exchange them before that Time.

September 28.

The Members of the Newport

ASSOCIATION of MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS, are requested to meet at the State House on the 5th Day of next Month, at Half past 6, P. M.

Per Order,

JOSEPH THURSTON, Secy.

5th Month, 28th, 1795.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of STEPHEN AYLAULT, late of Newport, deceased, are once more, and for the last Time, called upon to discharge the same; and thereby prevent the Subscriber from making Use of the very disagreeable Alternative of November Court, near at Hand.

JOHN BOURS, Executor.

Newport, Sept. 28, 1795.

State of Rhode Island, &c. August 8, 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of ROBERT LAWTON, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown, on the last Monday in October next, to shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition for the Benefit of an Act, passed in June, A. D. 1786, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Secy.

THEATRE, NEWPORT.

TO-MORROW EVENING, September 30:

Will be presented the celebrated OPERA, call'd the

MOUNTAINEERS,

As performed at the Boston Theatre, Six successive Nights to overflowing Houses, and with unbounded Applause.

End of Act the First, a grand Moorish MARCH and CHORUS.

End of Act the Second a Chorus of Goatherds with a Fandango Dance, by Mrs. COLLINS.

Act the Third, to conclude with a GRAND FINALE by all the Performers.

To which will be added, a FARCE,—Called, MISS IN HER TEENS.

The Performance to begin precisely at HALF PAST SIX O'CLOCK.



To be Sold,

A NEAT and convenient Two-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, completely finished, with a good Yard and Well of Water, and an excellent Garden adjoining the same; situated in a public Part of the

Town.—Inquire of the Printer, Newport, Sept. 28, 1794.

For Charleston (S. C.) or Georgia,

The well-built SCHOONER

THREE-FRIENDS,

JAMES PERRY, MASTER



LYING at Mr. William Langd

ley's Wharf; Burthen upwards

of 93 Tons, entirely new, and well

found; having good Accommodations for Passengers; will sail in all next Month.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or at Mr. PHILIP R. INBSON'S.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1795.

The Creditors to the Estate of

STEPHEN LUCAS, a transient Person, lately deceased in South Kingstown, Washington County, and State of Rhode-Island, represented Insolvent, are hereby NOTIFIED to exhibit their respective Claims, with the Vouchers, at the STATE-HOUSE in said South-Kingstown, on the last Monday in October, November, December, January, or February, next, unto the Subscribers, appointed by the Wardship Town-Council of South-Kingstown, aforesaid, to receive and examine the same, in six Months from the 14th of September, 1795.

F. PERRY.
JOHN SEGAR.

For Charleston, S. Carolina,

The SCHOONER PHEBE,

EZEKIEL LUTHER, Master,



ABOUT 80 Tons Bur

then, entirely new, and well

found, having good Accommoda-

tions for Passengers, will sail the

first of October.

For Freight or Passage apply to

E. BURRELL

Newport, August 24, 1795.

For Charleston, S. Carolina,



The SCHOONER SALLY.

About 80 Tons Burthen,

STEPHEN ANTHONY, Master,

A New Vessel, with good

Accommodations, will sail the

15th October.—For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply to

E. BURRELL.

Newport August 24, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,

Best Russia clean HEMP,

Russia DUCK,

Ravens DUCK,

Russia BAR-IRON,

Swedes BAR-IRON,

6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW

GLASS, per Box,

CORDAGE.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE,

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CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Sept. 29.

ENTERED,	from
Schooner Example, Leavitt,	Biddford
Friendship, Peterson,	New-York
CLEARED,	for
Sloop Patty, Gladding,	Philadelphia
Jenny, Mendal,	Ditto
Express, Hathaway,	Ditto
Schooner Ranger, Lane,	Ditto
Hibernia, Sheffield,	Charleston
Sloop Fancy, Terry,	Sag. Harbour
Fanny, Gilbert,	New London
Sally, Manchester,	Africa
Ranger, Howland,	Philadelphia

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Per Order,
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5th Month, 28th, 1795.

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HENRY WARD, Secy.

THEATRE, NEWPORT.

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MOUNTAINEERS,

As performed at the Boston Theatre, Six successive Nights to overflowing Houses, and with unbounded Applause.

End of Act the First, a grand Moorish MARCH and CHORUS.

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MISS IN HER TEENS.

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Newport, Sept. 28, 1794.

For Charleston (S. C.) or Georgia,

The well-built SCHOONER

THREE-FRIENDS,

JAMES PERRY, MASTER.

LYING at Mr. William Langley's Wharf; Burthen upwards of 93 Tons, entirely new, and well found; having good Accommodations for Passengers; will sail in all next Month.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or at Mr. PHILIP REYNOLDS'S.

Newport, Sept. 29, 1795.

The Creditors to the Estate of

STEPHEN LUCAS, a transient Person, lately deceased in South Kingston, Washington County, and State of Rhode-Island, represented insolvent, are hereby NOTIFIED to exhibit their respective Claims, with the Vouchers, at the STATE-HOUSE in said South-Kingston, on the last Monday in October, November, December, January, or February, next, unto the Subscribers, appointed by the Worshipful Town-Council of South-Kingston, aforesaid, to receive and examine the same, in six Months from the 14th of September, 1795.

F. PERRY.
JOHN SEGAR.

For Charleston, S. Carolina,

The SCHOONER PHEBE,

ESRAEL LUTHER, Master,



ABOUT 80 Tons Burthen, entirely new, and well found, having good Accommodations for Passengers, will sail the first of October.

For Freight or Passage apply to E. BURRELL.

Newport, August 24, 1795.

For Charleston, S. Carolina,



The SCHOONER SALLY.

About 80 Tons Burthen,

STEPHEN ANTHONY, Master,

A New Vessel, with good Accommodations, will sail the 15th October.—For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply to E. BURRELL.

Newport August 24, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest.

Best Russia clean HEMP,

Russia DUCK.

Ravens DUCK,

Russia BAR-IRON,

Swedes BAR-IRON,

6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW

GLASS, per Box,

CORDAGE.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

EXTRACT FROM THE SKETCH OF THE PRISON IN PARIS.

Verse to be handed to my Wife the Day of my Death.
By the Citizen la CHAPEAUSIERE.

FAREWELL, dear partner of my joys and cares,
Thy charms, thy virtuous worth, by all rever'd;
To me by fifteen years of bliss endear'd,
A tyrant's mandate from my bosom tears.

A shameful wretch, whose impious hand has made
The sword of justice (drawn for public good)
Like the assassin's dagger, stream with blood,
A traitor in the patriot's robe array'd!

My country! Oh, for thee I mourn indred!
Abas'd, betray'd, I see thee kiss the chain;
I see thee stoop those beneath whose reign
Thy sons, thy friends, thy dearest rights must bleed.

Yet, that unpurified long, the monsters rage,
Immortal is their crime: they die, and then
Avenging truth, with adamant pen,
Shall grave it deep on Fame's eternal page.

The signal! hark! I hasten to be free,
Once more a short farewell, my tender wife!
Sure thou dearest'lt not to be cur'd with life—
Farewell! in happier world I wait for thee.

NEWPORT

Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public
School

LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE
LEGISLATURE of the STATE of RHODE-ISLAND
and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

THE Trustees, appointed for
re-building the LONG-WHARF, and build-
ing a HOTEL in Newport, the Rents and Profits
whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or
more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in said Newport, having
agreed on the SCHEME of a LOTTERY:—
We the Subscribers being appointed Managers thereof,
and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, present the
said Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.	of	Dollars.	is	Dollars.
1		30,000		30,000
1		20,000		20,000
1		10,000		10,000
2		5,000	are	10,000
5		2,000		10,000
10		1,000		10,000
20		500		10,000
50		200		10,000
100		100		10,000
110		50		5,500
500		25		12,500
11,200		10		112,000
12,000				250,000

The PRIZES subject to a Deduction of ONLY Ten per Cent.

This Lottery consists of 2000 SHARES, at 125 Dol-
lars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.
A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw
LESS than 60 Dollars.

UNDIVIDED SHARES, will be sold for 71 Dollars in
Cash, and the remaining 54 Dollars will be payable out
of the Prizes which they may draw: And for the Ac-
commodation of Purchasers a Number of the Shares will
be divided into 27 TICKETS, each of which Shares will
be sold for 125 Dollars, and single Tickets for 5 Dol-
lars.

The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets
in the Shares, which shall be divided, will be put into
the Wheel, and re-drawn—so as to determine to which
of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very ad-
vantageous to Adventurers; and the several Objects
which it is to accomplish being of great PUBLIC
UTILITY; it is presumed that it will receive such
Encouragement as that the Drawing will commence at
an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in Thirty Days after the
Drawing is completed, and those not demanded in Twelve
Months will be deemed generously given for the Purpose
of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and TICKETS

To be SOLD in Newport, by

GEORGE GIBBS,
GEORGE CHAMPLIN, } Managers.

Newport (Rhode Island) March 20, 1795.

The above Lottery commences drawing
on the First Thursday in January next,
at the State-House in Newport,

Those of this Town and Vicinity,
who intend becoming interested in the be-
neficial Chances in this Lottery, are re-
commended to apply early, and purchase
or engage the Shares or Tickets they
mean to take.

Newport, Sept. 14, 1795.

To be SOLD, by
THOMAS PECKHAM,

GRAFTED APPLE-TREES, such as
Rhode-Island Greenings, Tallman Sweetings,
Golden Russetings, Newtown Pippins, and Piked Sweet-
ings.—This last, a Summer Apple, bears very young,
and in great Plenty, and most delicious. These Trees
are from Two to Four Years old, very clean, and large
for their Age:—Price 20 Cents Single, and 16 Dollars
and 66 Cents a Hundred.

It is presumed that no Fault can be found with the
Price, when the great and lasting Value of Orchards is
considered; the great Demand and Price of Apples and
Cyder, at this Time; and that as small a Quantity of
Beef, Butter, Cheese or Barley, will pay for an Hun-
dred Trees, as ever would in this Country.

It should be remembered, by all Farmers, how much
Apples cheapen and mend our Subsistence, by lessening
the Consumption of Bread, and adding a palatable and
wholesome Variety to our Tables.—Fifty Apple Trees
were planted on this Island in the Year 1778. Twelve
Years after, they produced One Hundred Bushels of fine
Greenings. It is thought by Farmers of Experience,
and good Judgment, that Two Hundred good Apple-
Trees, will give as much clear Profit as a Dairy of
Twenty Cows. Plantations of Fruit Trees, is one of
the strongest Marks that distinguish the plentiful
and comfortable Abode of the civilized, from that of the
hungry savage Man.

If a Man means to sell his Farm, there is no other
Way of bestowing an equal Expense, that will so much
recommend it, as a young Orchard of choice Fruit.—It
frequently happens, that a Man raises an Orchard, to
bear Plenty of Fruit, while his Neighbour is talking of
it, from Year to Year, and getting ready.

Newport, Sept. 14, 1795.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction,
MADE AND SOLD, BY
Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,
AS cheap as can be purchased in any
State in the Union.—From the Convenience in
Roasting MEAT or COOKERY of most Descrip-
tions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance
required in Cooking, in the common Way, is sufficient
to recommend them to the Public.

Also Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Re-
tail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—
Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and
Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins. Likewise,
Sheet Iron by the Pound.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead. Orders from
the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest
Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He wants as an Apprentice to the above
Business, a smart active LAD, between 10 and 14
Years of Age.—One out of the Country would be
preferred.

Newport, August 10, 1795.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Sheffield Attwood,
BROKER,

Jamaica Spirits by the Hoghead

or Barrel,
West India and New England RUM by the Hoghead
and Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pine Barrel or Case,
MOLASSES, of the first Quality, for retailing, by the
Hoghead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
FLOUR, TAR and TURPENTINE, by the Barrel,
500 Bushels Indian CORN, that will weigh on an Ave-
rage from 62 to 64 lb. per Bushel—will be sold
cheap for Cash.

A Consignment of about 90 Boxes of WINDOW
GLASS of the following Sizes, viz. 6 by 8, 7 by 9,
and 8 by 10, by the Box or Boxes.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different
Parts of this Town, which will be sold reasonable for
the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business
in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small
Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he
will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the highest Price for old GOLD
and SILVER.

Newport, Sept. 8, 1795.

SHOE STORE

JUST OPENED, BY
COGGESHAL & BURDICK,

Next Door Northward of Mr. CHARLES FERES, Apo-
thecary, in Thames-Street,

WHERE may be had Mens' and
Womens' SHOES, of different Kinds and
Prices.

Also Shoes and Boots, of any Kind; made on the
shortest Notice.

Shoes of various Kinds, for Exportation, may like-
wise be had, as above.

Wanted, at the above Store, several JOURNEMEN,
at either Branch, that are Workmen; as also Two active
Lads as APPRENTICES.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers,
and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,
BUNTING and ready made CO-
LOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-
LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and
SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

TAKE NOTICE:

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of
Capt. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, late of Newport, de-
ceased, are requested to exhibit them to the Subscribers;
and those indebted to said Estate, are called on to make
immediate Payment, to

SAMUEL WRIGHT, and } Executors.
CHARLES WRIGHT

Newport, July 11, 1795.

WE the Subscribers being by the Town-
Council of Newport, appointed Commissioners,
to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to
the Estate of WILLIAM THURSTON, Mariner, late of
said Town, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six
Months being allowed for that Purpose, we hereby give
Notice to said Creditors, to bring in their respective
Claims to either of us the Subscribers, at our respective
Dwellings, within said Term.

JOB TOWNSEND,
JOSEPH COZZENS.

Newport, Sept. 7, 1795.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of PHIL-
IP COREY, late of Tiverton, deceased, are re-
quested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement:—
And those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make
immediate Payment, to

MARY COREY, Administratrix.

Tiverton, Sept. 19, 1795.

State of Rhode-Island, &c. Providence, Sept. 19, 1795.
PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly,
the Creditors of Winton Casey, of North-King-
town, in the County of Washington, Merchant, are here-
by notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden
at South Kingtown, on the last Monday in October next,
then and there to shew Cause, if any they may have, why
the Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act pass-
ed in June, 1756, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors,
ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

State of Rhode-Island, &c. Newport, June 27 1795.
PURSUANT to an Act of the General
Assembly, passed at June Session, A. D. 1795, the
Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS BROWNELL, late
of Bristol, Mariner, deceased, are hereby notified to
appear at the General Assembly to be holden at South-
Kingtown on the last Monday of October next, then and
there to shew Cause (if any they have) why the Petition
of Philadelphia Brownell, Widow, and Administratrix of
the Estate of the said Thomas Brownell, deceased, pray-
ing for Liberty to represent the Estate of the said Tho-
mas insolvent, should not be granted.

Witness, HENRY SHERBURN, D. Sec'y.

State of Rhode Island, &c. September 17, 1795.
PURSUANT to an Act of the General
Assembly, the Creditors of Simeon Hazard, of
South-Kingtown, in the County of Washington, La-
bourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think
fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South King-
town, on the last Monday in October next, then and
there to shew Cause, if any they may have, why the
Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act passed
in June, A. D. 1756, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

WANTED,
A WOMAN, with a good Breast of
Milk, to suckle a Child in a Family.—Good
Wages will be given.—Inquire of the Printer.
Newport Sept. 21, 1795.

WANTED,
Two active Lads, about sixteen
or eighteen Years of Age, to attend in a Store at
Charleston, South Carolina. Inquire of the Printer,
24th August, '95.

For SALE,
A very convenient House, plea-
santly situated, with a Well of excellent Water in the
Back Room, a good Cellar, paved, and a Garden.—
For further Information, inquire of the Printer.

Any Persons inclined to take in
WEAVING, at their own Homes, may have constant
Employ upon good Terms.—For Particulars apply at
the DUCK MANUFACTORY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of
PRESTON MANN, of Newport, in the County of
Newport, Physician, who has had the Benefit of the Act
of the Legislature of the State of Rhode-Island, passed in
June, 1756, intitled, an Act for the Relief of Insolvent
Debtors; that they exhibit to either of us the Subscribers,
at our respective Dwellings in East Greenwich, in the
County of Kent, and State atretand, within Nine Months
from the First Day of May last, their several Claims
against the said Preston Mann—we being appointed by
the Hon. Superior Court, &c. held in said County of
Kent, on the Fourth Monday of April last, Commis-
sioners or Assignees to the Estate of the said Preston, and
Nine Months allowed for the receiving of said Claims.

HOPKINS COOKE,
ANDREW BOYD } Commis-
BENJAMIN HOWLAND, } sioners.

East-Greenwich, June 17, 1795.

EXTRACT FROM THE SKETCH OF THE PRISON IN PARIS.

Verse to be handed to my Wife the Day of my Death.
By the Citizen la CHAPEAUSIERE.

FAREWELL, dear partner of my joys and care,
Thy charms, thy virtuous worth, by all rever'd;
To me by fifteen years of bliss endear'd,
A tyrant's mandate from my bosom tears.

A shameless wretch, whose impious hand has made
The sword of justice (drawn for public good)
Like the assassin's dagger, stream with blood,
A traitor in the patriot's robe array'd!

My country! Oh, for thee I mourn indred!
Abas'd, betray'd, I see thee kiss the chain;
I see thee weep those benches, whose reign
Thy sons, thy friends, thy dearest rights must bleed.

Yet, tho' unpunish'd long, the monster's rage,
Immortal is their crime: they die, and then
Avenging truth, with adamant pen,
Shall grave it deep on *France's* eternal page.

The signal! hark! I hasten to be free,
Once more a short farewell, my tender wife!
Sure thou deserv'st not to be curs'd with life—
Farewell! in happier world I wait for thee.

NEWPORT Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School LOTTERY.

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Sheet Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and
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West India and New England RUM by the Hoghead
and Barrel,

GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel or Case,
MOLASSES, of the first Quality, for retailing, by the
Hoghead or Barrel,

Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
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Also Shoes and Boots, of any Kind; made on the
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Shoes of various Kinds, for Exportation, may like-
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Wanted, at the above Store, several JOURNEYMEN,
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They present their Thanks to their former Customers,
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SAMUEL WRIGHT, and } Executors.
CHARLES WRIGHT
Newport, July 11, 1795.

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JOSEPH COZZENS.
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MARY COREY, Administratrix.
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State of Rhode-Island &c. Providence, Sept. 19, 1795.

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the Creditors of Warton Casey, of North-King-
town, in the County of Washington, Merchant, are here-
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then and there to shew Cause, if any they may have, why
the Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act pass-
ed in June, 1756, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors,
ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, Sec'y.

State of Rhode-Island &c. Newport, June 27, 1795.

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Assembly, passed at June Session, A. D. 1755, the
Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS BROWNELL, late
of Bristol, Mariner, deceased, are hereby notified to
appear at the General Assembly to be holden at South-
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of Philadelphia Brownell, Widow, and Administratrix of
the Estate of the said Thomas Brownell, deceased, pray-
ing for Liberty to represent the Estate of the said Thom-
as insolvent, should not be granted.

Witness, HENRY SHERBURNE, D. Sec'y.

State of Rhode Island &c. September 17, 1795.

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bours, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think
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Debtors; that they exhibit to either of us the Subscribers,
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County of Kent, and State aforesaid, within Nine Months
from the First Day of May last, their several Claims
against the said Preston Mann—we being appointed by
the Hon. Superior Court, &c. held in said County of
Kent, on the Fourth Monday of April last, Commis-
sioners or Assignees to the Estate of the said Preston, and
Nine Months allowed for the receiving of said Claims.

HOPKINS COOKE,
ANDREW BOYD } Commis-
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